a rule is laid down that both sides of the copying sheet should be used, the difficulty will be obviated.

Mr. Justice K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar.—How much is the copyist to be paid?

Mr. Purushottamanandagiri Goswami.—Each page contains only 75 words.

Mr. Justice K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar.—There is an order to write 100 words.

Mr. Purushottamanandagiri Goswami.—It is not followed.

Mr. Justice K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar.—Bring a case to the notice of the Judge.

Mr. Purushottamanandagiri Goswami.—It is so in every case. A circular may issue.

Mr. Justice K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar.—There is already an order in the matter. If specific cases in which the order is not adhered to is brought to the notice of the judges or munsiffs, they will set matters right. If cases are brought to our notice, we will issue another circular.

SUBJECT No. 40.

Notifying the date of delivery of immoveable properties in Civil Courts.

Mr. K. N. Srikantaiya, Alur Sub-Taluk.

Mr. K. N. Srikantaiya.—The exact date of delivery of immoveable property to a decree-holder will not be notified by the Civil Courts, and the party cannot know on what date the Amin visits his village for the purpose of giving delivery of the property. If the date of delivery is notified, there will not be any such difficulty, as the party can make it convenient to be present for taking delivery of the property.

Mr. Shamaiengar.—It is necessary that the parties should know the exact dates of visit of the Amin to their place.

Mr. Justice K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar.—Parties usually take the Amin themselves

Messrs. Srikantaiya & Shamaiengar.—That is exactly what we want to avoid.

Mr. Justice K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar.—The order of the court will be to the effect that delivery should be given within a certain date. If the party is not present on any particular date to take delivery, there will be an adjournment, and he can take delivery on some other day the Amin visits his place.

Dewan.—We will refer the matter to the Chief Court and see what can be done.

SUBJECT No. 41.

Enhancing the rate of interest on decrees passed by Civil Courts.

Mr. A. Narasimha Iyengar, Sagar Taluk.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa—This is very necessary.

Mr. Justice K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar.—There is no restriction. A low interest is good. Otherwise the decree-holder will not execute and that too deliberately.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—Even on representation, a high rate is not given.

Mr. Justice K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar.—You can appeal in such cases.

Mr. Purushottamanandagiri Goswami.—Interest may be allowed on decrees passed by civil courts, according to the

terms of contract entered into between the parties and not at 6 per cent which is being generally allowed now. If the terms of agreement are not followed, the lender is liable to incur loss.

Mr. L. Vema Reddi.—The present system of allowing only 6 per cent is all right. Some of the money-lenders promise to take lower rate of interest while they actually mention higher rate in the agreement. If such cases come before the court and the terms are strictly adhered to, the borrower will have to suffer considerably.

Mr. Justice K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar.—According to the Civil Procedure Code, sec. 34, the courts may order interest at such rate as they deem reasonable from the date of the suit to the date of the decree. If the courts are satisfied that 6 per cent is not reasonable, they will certainly allow higher rate. No change in the law is necessary.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—The higher rate is never given.

Mr D. S. Hanumantha Rao.—No change is necessary. If discretion is not properly used, parties may appeal.

Dewan.—No change in the law is necessary.

SUBJECT No. 42.

Appointment of Amins and Process Servers in all Taluk headquarters.

Messrs B., Rangarajaiya and Nandipur Kallegowda, Mudgere Taluk.

Mr. B. Rangarajaiya.—According to the present system, it is not easy to obtain a decree early, as processes are not served in time. The difficulty of serving processes can be avoided, if one Amin with 2 or 3 process-servers is appointed for each taluk. Further too many cases are posted a day and they cannot all be gone through.

Mr. K. Krishnamurti Rao.—There are a certain number of Amins and process-servers attached to each court. If this number is distributed among the several taluks under the jurisdiction of the court, it will be very easy to get summons served as the parties themselves can take the process-servers, if need be, for serving the summons. They may reside in the taluks and summons may be sent to them by post.

Mr. C. Narasimhaiya.—The process-servers are not attending to their work properly and they bring forward lame excuses for not serving summons. A change in the system is necessary.

Mr. Shamaiengar.—The Amin must be made responsible for his work and that of the process-servers under him in each taluk; then only, we can expect good results.

Mr. Justice K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar.—How is the proposed change better? There are a number of difficulties. Who is to supervise their work?

Mr. K. Krishnamurti Rao.—Amildar to supervise.

Mr. Justice K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar.—There are a number of difficulties. He may or may not work.

Mr. Shamaiengar.—If the area of work for them will be reduced then we can expect better results.

Mr. Kanne Settappa.—It is impossible. Apart from supervision, what about accounts? Arrested persons will have to be taken to court.

Mr. Abbas Khan.—Summons of the Chief Court are sure to be served. Others are not served. This requires enquiry. Summons of the other courts must receive equal attention.